

TABLE

Symptom	Clinical Conditions
Shortness of breath (Dyspnea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lung disease such as parenchymal lung disease, airway or pleural disease • Cardiac disease • Pericardial disease • Pulmonary hypertension (high blood pressure in pulmonary blood vessels without lung damage) • Chest wall diseases such as scoliosis or kyphosis (twisted spine) • Weak muscles or nerves supplying respiratory muscles (e.g. muscular dystrophy) • Fluid accumulation in the abdomen (e.g. ascites - common with liver disease) • Anaemia • Altitude sickness • Metabolic acidosis (e.g. diabetic complications) • Obesity • Pregnancy
Fast breathing (Tachypnea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please refer the list as detailed in respect of dyspnea, above
Shortness of breath lying down (Orthopnea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lung disease such as parenchymal lung disease, airway or pleural disease • Cardiac disease • Chest wall diseases such as scoliosis or kyphosis (twisted spine) • Weak muscles or nerves supplying respiratory muscles (e.g. muscular dystrophy - specifically diaphragm weakness) • Fluid accumulation in the abdomen (e.g. ascites - common with liver disease) • Obesity • Pregnancy
Tachycardia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be caused by a variety of problems including fever, hyperthyroidism, heart disease and pain
Cough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonly an airway condition rather than an indicator of lung damage. Also evident in cardiac disease, muscle or nerve weakness
Chest Pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart disease • Pericardial disease • Airway disease • Parenchymal and pleural disease • Chest wall problems (e.g. trauma, cancer or muscle spasm) • Esophageal disease (particularly reflux)
Low oxygen levels in blood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parenchymal lung disease • Airway or pleural disease • Cardiac disease (particularly intra-cardiac shunts often seen with congenital heart disease) • Chest wall diseases such as scoliosis or kyphosis (twisted spine) • Weak muscles or nerves supplying respiratory muscles (e.g. muscular dystrophy - specifically diaphragm weakness) • Fluid accumulation in the abdomen (e.g. ascites - common with liver disease) • Liver disease with abnormal blood vessels in the lung (however not associated with any lung damage) • Obesity